



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

public health, it shall be lawful for the sanitary inspector to cause the removal of such dead animal forthwith by the contractor for the removal of dead animals, or in such other way as shall seem most expedient under the circumstances.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bring within the limits of the town of Irvington or carry or transport through the streets, avenues, or highways thereof any dead animal which shall have died from accident or disease or been killed for any purpose other than consumption as food without the limits of the town of Irvington without having applied for and obtained permission in writing from this board. No such permit shall be granted except upon the like application mentioned in section 2 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any permit granted under the provisions of this ordinance may set forth such regulations in respect to such removal or transportation as in the judgment of this board, the secretary thereof, or the sanitary inspector thereof, may be necessary and proper to prevent such dead animal from decaying or being a nuisance, or offensive and likely to be dangerous to the public health; and the failure to comply with any such regulation shall be considered a forfeiture of the permit and shall subject such person or persons to the penalties hereinafter provided for the removal or transportation of dead animals without the permission hereinafter described.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, other than the sanitary inspector, or the contractor for the removal of dead animals to remove from any public street or public place in the town of Irvington the carcass of any dead animal such as is mentioned in the first section of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons, firms or corporation, which shall be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be imprisoned not exceeding 10 days, or shall pay a fine not exceeding \$50.

JACKSON, TENN.

Stables and Manure—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 8, 1913.)

RULE 1. That any and all persons using or maintaining any public or private stable in this city for hitching, keeping, or feeding a horse, mule, or cow, or any number of such animals, be and they are hereby required to keep such stable in a cleanly and sanitary condition, and to place or cause to be placed all stable manure from such stables in a receptacle or receptacles properly screened so as to keep out the flies, and such stable manure shall be kept in said screened receptacles until removed for use or be handled beyond the city limits; and it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to keep or allow the accumulation of fresh stable manure on their premises within the corporate limits of this city unless the same be properly screened and protected from flies.

RULE 2. That any person, firm, or corporation failing or refusing to comply with or violating these rules and regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Midwifery—Regulation of the Practice of. (Ord. M-41, Dec. 31, 1913.)

SECTION 1. From and after April 1, 1914, it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in or perform the duties of midwifery as defined in this ordinance without having passed a satisfactory examination in the elementary principles of midwifery. It shall be the duty of the city board of health to provide, free of charge, instruction in the simple principles of midwifery which shall comprise such examination. The city board of health shall issue certificates to all persons who shall obtain in such examination a grading of at least 75 per cent. No test of the literacy or education of the applicants shall form part of the examination. No fee of any kind shall be charged

for the examination or the certificate, and no instruction or advice shall be given to the applicants by anyone connected with the holding of the examination or the issuing of the certificate as to the amount of compensation midwives should or shall receive for their services.

SEC. 2. As used in this ordinance the practice of midwifery means the offering or undertaking by any person to assist for a compensation of any kind a woman in normal childbirth, but it does not include at any childbirth the use of any instruments, nor the assisting of childbirth by any artificial, forcible, or mechanical means, nor the performance of any version, nor the removal of adherent placenta, nor the administering, prescribing, advising, or employing in childbirth of any drug other than a disinfectant. This ordinance shall not be construed as applying to any practitioner of medicine authorized to practice medicine under the laws of the State of Florida, nor shall it authorize any midwife to practice medicine.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall practice midwifery in the city of Jacksonville without said certificate of the city board of health shall be fined not more than \$25 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days for the first offense, and for a second offense not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment for not exceeding 60 days, or both.

SEC. 4. The city board of health may revoke, for good cause, after full public hearing, the certificate of any person holding the same who is clearly shown to be an unsuitable person to engage in said practice.